John Mc Dowell.

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser:

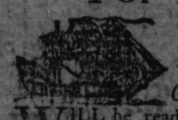
By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1509.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

For Savannah,

The Ship
SWIFT PACKET,
Patrick Gribben, Master,
NOW lying at Wilcocks' wharf, and will positively sail on Saturday, 15th inst. She is handsomely accommodated for passengers, and sails well. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or
N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Prime Rice in whole and half tierces.
July 8. §t15th

For Hamburgh,



THE SHIP
CHARLOTTE,
C. F. Danenberger, Master.
WILL be ready to receive the cargo in a few days, and is a fast sailing staunch, good vessel, well found—For freight or passage, apply to
George Pennock,
No. 103, *Market-street.*
July 7. 3aw3w

LANDING,
At Walnut-street wharf, from on boad ship Manchester, Benj. Shewell, master, from Bourdeaux,
Bourdeaux Brandy
Old Claret in hhds.
Medoc Wine in cases
Sauterne do. do.
For Sale by
Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, *Walnut-street.*

Said Ship for Freight or Charter,

Burthen 280 tons, Philadelphia built of live Oak and Cedar, will be ready to sail in a few days. Apply as above.
July 5. mwf

For Sale,

The fine and remarkably fast sailing Schooner
Virginia and Philadelphia Packet,
Burthen about 100 tons. For terms apply to
Ross & Simson.
June 12. dtf

The Shareholders
Of the Pennsylvania Population Company,
ARE requested to meet at the Company's Office, No 53, North Fourth Street, on Saturday the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock.
By order of the Board,
SOLOMON MARACHE, Sec'ry.
July 1. §16t.

Bank of North America.
July 1, 1797.
At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th inst.
July 1. d2w.

George Dobson,
No. 25 *South Third-Street,*
HAS imported per ships William Penn, Star, and Diana, from London,
5-4 Super London Chintz, elegant patterns,
Ginghams, Muslinetts and Dimities.
Fashionable Waistcoating, newest patterns.
Ribbands well assorted, in small trunks.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 India and British Book-muslins.
Fancy Cloaths and Cassimers.
The whole to be disposed of cheap for Cash or approved Notes of a short date.
June 14, '97. d.tf.

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,
CONSITING OF
542 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof } BRANDY.
10 pipes of Holland proof }
Entitled to drawback.
Apply to
Wharton & Lewis,
No. 115, South Front St.

Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days
Apply as above.
May 24

An assortment of Russia Cordage,
AMONGST which are three cables, one of 12, one of 10 1-2, and the other 7 1-2 inches, and each 120 fathoms long
Boston Sail Duck, No's. 1, 2, 3, and 4
Bourbon Cotton, of a very superior quality
Ditto Coffee in bags
Isle of France Indigo
A few bales well assorted India Muslins
Spermaceti Oil
Ditto Candles
Boston Beef, prime and mess
Codfish in hogsheads and tierces
Ditto in quintals
Mackarel in barrels
Herrings in ditto
4th proof Brandy, and
A few kegs of Lard
ALSO,
Just landing from on board the Active, from Hamburgh,
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 9 by 12 German Window Glass, and a few boxes assorted Dutch Glass Ware, for sale by
Joseph Anthony & Co.
June 27. 10t

Dispute between the United States and France.
This day is published, by THOMAS BRADFORD, No. 8, South Front street, price 2/4,
OBSERVATIONS on the dispute between the United States and France, addressed by ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, of South Carolina, to his constituents. June 26—§9t

LANDING,
AT South-street Wharf, from on board schooner Expedition, captain Harding Williams, from St. Thomas, a Cargo of
Coffee, Sugar, and Rum.
For Sale by
F. Coppinger,
No. 221, *South Front-street.*
July 10. §10t

Wants Employment,
IN a store, a Man who can be well recommended, writes a good hand, and understands accompts. Apply at No. 50, North Fifth Street, and Cherry-alley.——Any reputable place will suit.
July 10. *3t

A Wet Nurse Wanted.
A Healthy Woman with a good breast of milk, may hear of a place by applying at the Printing Office of this paper.
July 10. *3t

Health-Office, Philadelphia, 7th June, 1797.
THE *Board of Health* offer to rent out the NEW CITY HOSPITAL, usually called The *Wigwam.*
It may be occupied as a Tavern, for which there are excellent accommodations. The person taking it must be capable and willing to act in the capacity of a Steward; in case a contageous disease in the city, should at any time render it necessary to make use of the premises as a Hospital. It cannot therefore be let for any limited time—and the red painted frame building is to be reserved. *Proposals* in writing will be received at this office, stating what rent will be allowed under the foregoing circumstances. None need apply without being able to produce the best recommendations.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
Chairman of the Board of Health.
July 8

The sublime Theory of the celebrated Franklin realised.
MR. MAISON, desirous to shew his gratitude to the respectable Companies who do him the honor to be present every evening at the Philosophical and Mechanical Experiments, executed by three artificial persons, informs the lovers of arts and sciences, that THIS EVENING, the 7th inst. there will be a surprising addition to the Philosophical Experiments, which are so ably executed by the artificial Lady: after having fired the Cannons de Volta, melted metals through means of her inflamed breast, &c. &c. she will direct the electric fire on a building, which, being provided with a pointed conductor, will remain perfectly safe, but having applied a metalic ball to the point, a second stroke of the electric fire will fall on the same, and destroy it instantaneously.
This discovery alone is sufficient to insure to the celebrated Franklin an undoubted right to the gratitude of the public: it is in the country of this great man that an European Philosopher (who already at Paris obtained marks of his esteem) will repeat this beautiful experiment, before his worthy fellow citizens, in order to celebrate and honor the memory of its author.
These experiments will continue every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock precisely, in the dancing-room of Mr. M'DOUGALL, in Fourth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, and will be varied and augmented.
Entrance half a dollar—Children, one quarter of a dollar. July 7.—mw&tf

Best English Crown Window Glass.
A well assorted Invoice of the best English Crown Window Glass, of the following sizes:
10 by 8
11 by 9
12 by 10
14 by 10
16 by 12
19 by 14
} 212 BOXES.
Likewise fresh Rice, high proof Brandy, best mess Beef, in half barrels.
Sail Cloth, No. 1. to 8.
Sherry Wine.
A few hundred weight of excellent Dutch Pistol and Rifle Gun Powder—and,
Thirty Boxes Chocolate.
For Sale by,
Samuel Breck, Jun.
No. 89, *South Third-street.*
June 21. co1ot.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having sent by the ship Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank stock, to wit:
No. 26,005, to 26,014, inclusive, for three shares each—and the said vessel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will most probably occasion the loss of the said certificates, gives this public notice,
That he shall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper transfer.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-street.
June 1. 3aw6w

POST-OFFICE.
Philadelphia, 6th July, '97.
THE mail for New Castle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck Creek cross roads, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George Town (in the place of Clowes) and Dagsborough, in Delaware; Trap and Snowhill, in Maryland; Horn Town, Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H. in Virginia; will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at sun set. 18t

Wanted on Rent,
WITHIN seven miles of Philadelphia, a convenient House with a Garden, suitable for the accommodation of a genteel small family, for which a suitable rent will be given. Any person having such an one to let, will be pleased to leave information of the situation and terms at No. 43, North Third street.
June 22. eo3t

For Sale,
THE time of a Mulatto Man, who has about 9 years to serve, understands the care of Horses, and is a good waiter.
Inquire of the Printer.
June 26. §1w

Just Published,
And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

CAUTION.
WHEREAS WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer, hath, in Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser of this day, advertised for public sale, on to-morrow the 8th instant, a capital building Lot, on the north side of Mulberry-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, bounded and otherwise described as in the said advertisement is mentioned—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same, as the equitable title thereto is vested in the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, who mean to proceed at law for the recovery thereof.
By order of the Directors,
George Simpson, Cashier.
July 7. d2t.

The Commissioners
FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.
They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.
Extract from the said article,
"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants and others his majesty's subjects, that "debts to a considerable amount, which were bona "fide contracted, before the peace, still remain "owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the "United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not "only the full recovery of the said debts has been "delayed, but also the value and security thereof "have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial "proceedings, the British creditors cannot now "obtain and actually have and receive full and "adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."
By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797.]6—§1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America,* hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.
And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—
1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.
2d. The date or nature of the original contract or debt.
3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.
4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolveney, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.
And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.
The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.
Wm. Moore Smith.
Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d1m

For Sale,
That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,
ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.
For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 2taw6w.

DOCUMENTS
Accompanying the Secretary of State's Report.
(Concluded from our last.)

[No. V.]
From Timothy Pickering, to the Chevalier de Yrujo, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 11, 1797.

SIR,
I HAVE laid before the President of the United States your letter of the 2d instant, mentioning your suspicions, that an expedition is preparing on the lakes, on the part of the English; the object of which is to attack upper Louisiana, and to take by surprize St. Louis and New Madrid; and that to accomplish this object the English troops intended to pass by the routes you mentioned, or by other parts of the territory of the United States: and you request their government to take the necessary measures to prevent such a violation of their territory.
First remarking, that the government of the United States posses no information, nor the knowledge of any circumstances indicative of such a design as that you suspect, I have the honor to assure you, that true to the principles of an impartial neutrality to which the United States have hitherto invariably adhered, their government will be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral situation, and on all occasions adopt and pursue those measures which shall appear proper and expedient for that end.
I am, with great respect, &c.
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
The chevalier de Yrujo,
Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty.

[No. VI.]
(TRANSLATION.)

SIR,
WHILST I possess new reasons for believing that it is intended to carry into effect the expedition against Upper Louisiana, on the part of the English, by violating the territory of the United States, as was manifested to you in my letter of the 2d March last, I must add that I know to a certainty that the English have made propositions to Gen. Clarke, of Georgia, in order to avail themselves of his influence in that State, together with some other persons, for making a diversion or serious attack against Florida; and as by your letter of the 11th of the last month, you assure me that the United States would take the necessary measures for causing their neutrality to be respected, I do not doubt that in consequence of this my information, the executive government will take the proper steps, in order that Georgia also should not infringe the laws of neutrality to the injury of the possessions of the king my master.
I embrace this opportunity to renew to you my wishes to serve you, and that God may preserve your life many years.
Your most obedient servant,
CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1797.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, ESQ.

[No. VII.]
From Timothy Pickering, to the Chevalier de Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Philadelphia, April 28, 1797.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. repeating your suspicions that it is intended to carry into effect an expedition, on the part of the English, against Upper Louisiana, through the territory of the U. States; and adding that you know to a certainty that the English have made propositions to Gen. Clarke in Georgia, to obtain his influence in that State, with a view to a diversion or serious attack against Florida.
To the first point I have the honor to answer, that although this government is still destitute of any knowledge of facts or circumstances indicating that an expedition on the part of the English, against Upper Louisiana, has been projected, yet desirous of living on terms of amity with our neighbours, on one side and the other, agreeably to subsisting treaties, I have communicated to the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, for the information of his government, the suspicions you have expressed, of an intended expedition against Upper Louisiana, and the declaration of the President of the U. States, that he cannot consent that either should march troops through the U. States to attack the other. The sense of the American Government being thus declared beforehand, we cannot presume that a measure will be undertaken which cannot be prosecuted without a violation of our neutral rights.
With regard to the prospect of an expedition by the British against Florida, with the aid of Gen. Clarke, and of persons whom he might influence, I have to inform you that orders have been forwarded to the district attorney of Georgia to enquire into the fact as stated by you, and, if discovery should be made of designs to violate our neutral duties, and especially of forming an expedition against the territory of his Catholic Majesty from the territory of the U. States, to take the most proper and effectual measures for frustrating such designs; and, if the same should be manifested by any overt acts, to cause the offenders to be arrested and brought to condign punishment.
I have the honor to be, &c.
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
To the Chevalier de Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty.

[No. VIII.]
From Timothy Pickering to Robert Liston, Esquire, envoy extraordinary, &c. of his Britannic majesty.

Department of State,
Philadelphia, April 28, 1797.

Sir,
THE minister of his Catholic majesty, early in March last, represented to this government his suspicions that an expedition was preparing on the lakes, on the part of the English, whose object was an attack on the Spanish posts in Upper Louisiana by a route through the territory of the United States, and requested the government to take measures necessary to prevent such a violation of their territory.
In the answer to the Spanish minister, after the remark that the government of the United States had no knowledge of any circumstances indicative of the design he suspected, he was assured that, true to the principles of an impartial neutrality, to which the United States have hitherto invariably adhered, their government would be anxious to maintain the rights of their neutral situation, and on all occasions adopt and pursue the measures which should appear proper and expedient for that end.
His Catholic Majesty's minister having lately renewed his representation, declaring that he had recent ground to believe that it is intended to carry into effect the expedition before mentioned against Upper Louisiana, through the territory of the United States, I am directed by the President of the United States to make to you this communication, and to declare, that desirous of living on terms of amity with their neighbours on one side and the other, agreeably to subsisting treaties, he cannot consent that either should march troops through the territory of the United States to attack the other.
The sense and motives of the American government being thus expressed, I doubt not the same will be duly respected on the part of the British government; and without judging whether the suspicions of his Catholic majesty's minister are or are not founded, I am persuaded that the declaration now made will be considered as a proof of our good will, by preventing the great expense of preparations for an enterprize which cannot be prosecuted without occasioning a violation of the neutral rights or duties of the United States.
I have the honor to be, &c.
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
ROBERT LISTON, Esq. Envoy extraordinary, &c. of his Britannick majesty.

[*No. IX. already published.*]

[No. X.]
Department of State,
March 16, 1797.

Sir,
THE second article of the treaty between the United States and his Catholic majesty stipulated "that if there should be any troops, garrisons, or settlements of either party in the territory of the other, (according to the boundaries fixed by the same article) they should be withdrawn from the said territory within the term of six months after the ratification of that treaty, or sooner if it were possible". The United States have no troops, garrisons or settlements within the territory of his Catholic majesty. We do not know whether those of his Catholic majesty within the United States territory at the time the treaty abovementioned was made, have been since withdrawn, I am, therefore, directed by the President to enquire, and do request you to inform me what is the fact; and if those troops, &c. have not been withdrawn, what orders or measures for their withdrawing have been taken. It is now near eleven months since the ratification and exchange of the treaty took place.
I have the honor to be, &c.
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
The Chevalier de Yrujo, minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty, &c. &c.

[No. XI.]
(TRANSLATION.)

SIR,
ALTHOUGH I received in due time the letter which you did me the honor to write me on the 16th ult.—an indisposition, from which I am not yet altogether recovered, prevented me from replying to the enquiry you make relative to the evacuation of the Spanish posts within the new line of demarcation of limits. I now take up my pen to inform you that several months have elapsed since I have received a letter from the Baron de Carondelet, and of course I am deprived of any information touching the steps taken for the execution of the treaty
I offer myself to your disposal, praying God to preserve your life many years.
Your most obedient servant,
CARLOS M. DE YRUJO.
Philadelphia, 17th April, 1797.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, ESQ.

[No. 12.]
[TRANSLATION.]
Eight or ten days ago I made known to you the information which I had received from the baron de Carondelet, relative to the occurrences at the Natchez, between the governor don Manuel Gaynso de Lemos and the commissioner of the United States,

Mr. Ellicott; and being desirous at this time to avoid all equivocation, as to the substance of those letters, I have determined to communicate it to you in writing.

By the 2d article of the treaty with Spain it is stipulated that the *garrisons* which are found above the line of demarcation agreed on, shall be withdrawn. Setting out then with this principle, it appears that the first operation ought to be to draw this line, in order to know which were the garrisons which were to withdraw according to the article cited; and although the Natchez and some other Spanish posts are probably situated above the said line of demarcation, the formality and delicacy which one government owes to another, required that Mr. Ellicott should not pretend to take possession of the territory until the said demarcation should be made, and the more so, as he had been informed officially that the Spanish engineer, M. Guillemard, was already on his way to fulfil this part of his commission.

Mr. Ellicott not attending to these just observations, immediately began to wound the feelings of the Spanish Commander by hoisting the American flag on the territory which would not belong to the United States till after having *jointly* made the astronomical observations for ascertaining the course of the line. Not content with this, he began to exercise an authority, to wit, that of recruiting for the United States in a place which was then under the jurisdiction of the Spanish government.

These imprudences, which can admit of no excuse, gave rise to a personal resentment, from which there is little to hope with respect to harmony between those Commissioners in future.

In these circumstances, the Governor General of the province, the Baron de Carondelet, made known the just doubts which he had about the delivery of the posts, since in the 2d article, *it is not stipulated that they were to be given up*, and it seems that it could never have been the intention of his Catholic Majesty to deliver up any fortifications on which he had expended great sums of money, and which through political vicissitudes might perhaps be one day prejudicial to his subjects. In this situation, prudence required that the decision of this doubtful point should be left to the two governments; but Mr. Ellicott adding imprudence to imprudence, and with a pretext which a quarrel between some drunken Chickasaws and the people of his company afforded him, not only violated a territory then Spanish, by desiring to excite the inhabitants by all imaginable means, but also carried his zeal so far as to attempt to get possession of the fort of the Natchez by surprise. Govenor Gayoso says he has in his power documents which prove evidently the intention of this attempt: Such conduct was little calculated to produce the spirit of harmony in such circumstances, and obliged Governor Gayoso when he discovered such hostile intentions, to take on his part, measures necessary for his defence.

This is the true state of things, by which it clearly appears that the inconsiderate conduct of Mr. Ellicott is the only cause of the disagreement at the Natchez; the more so, as the Spanish commanders declared to him that while the two governments were deciding on the doubt which occurred to the Baron de Carondelet, about the delivery of the posts, the drawing of the line of demarcation might be begun, when Mr. de Guillemard, who had already departed from New Orleans for the Natchez, should arrive.

If in this situation of the business, the commanders changed their ideas, or their measures, it could only proceed from the imprudent conduct of Mr. Ellicott. The Baron de Carondelet, desirous of observing religiously the treaty, so far as was not inconsistent with his duty, seeing the personal resentment which exists between Mr. Ellicott and Govenor Gayoso, desires that there may be sent to command the detachment of American troops on that frontier, a man of judgment and prudence, who in such delicate circumstances shall act with moderation, which is of so much importance to the two governments.

This is what I had the honour of communicating verbally to you sir, in my last conference and I repeat it now; recommending more particularly that there should be sent on the part of the United States to that frontier, a person of prudence and sound judgment; leaving to Mr. Ellicott the technical part only; for while he acts as principal, it is to be feared that we shall not see the agents of the two governments, which are interested, proceed with that union and harmony which is ever important to us.

I repeat, sir, my wishes of obliging you, and that our Lord may preserve your life many years.

Philadelphia, 24th June, 1797.

Your most obedient servant,

CARLOS MARTINEZ DE YRUJO.

Timothy Pickering, Esq.

&c. &c.

[*No. XIII.*]

Nueva Orleans, 1° Marzo, 1797.

Mui Senor mio:

HE recibido con mucha satisfaccion la apreciable de V. S. de 27 Febrero pasado en que se serve participarme su arrivo à esa plaza con el caracter de Comisario por los Estados Unidos de America para la demarcacion de limites entre los territorios de S. M. C. y los de los dichos Estados.

Me causa igualmente la mayor complacencia el testimonio que V. S. me da de la urbanidad y atenciones que ha recivido de los comandantes de las fuertes, quienes han correspondido à las intenciones del gobierno, à mis ordenes, y à los principios generales de la nacion; y no dudo que en qualquiera opportunidad encontraran los Espanoles igual y reciproca correspondencia de parte de los ciuidadanos de los Estados Unidos.

Dios, &c. B. L. M. de V. S.

Su mas at°. Sr.

EL BARON DE CARONDOLET.

Sr. Don Andrew Ellicott.

[*No. XIV.*]

Extract of a letter from Wiathrop Sargent, Esq. Secretary of the government of the North Western Territory, to the Secretary of State, dated Cincinnati, June 3, 1797.

General Wilkinson sending off an express, I seize the occasion to transcribe for you some paragraphs of a western letter.

"*The Spaniards are reinforcing their upper posts on the Mississippi considerably—General Howard, an Irishman, in the quality of Commander in Chief, with upwards of 300 men, arrived at St. Louis and employed in erecting very formidable works. It likewise appears through various channels that they are inviting a great number of Indians of the territory to cross the Mississippi and for this express purpose Mr. Larromie an officer in the pay of the crown made a tour through all this country last fall; since which time several Indians have been sent on the same errand—and generally furnished with plenty of cash to defray their expenses.*"

"*A large party of Delawares passed down White River about the 6th of May on their way to the Spanish side bearing the national flag of Spain sent them from St. Louis.*"

"*They (the Spaniards) have above the mouth of the Ohio, on the Mississippi, several row-gallies with cannon.*"

[*No. XVII.*]

Department of State,
Philadelphia, April 27th, 1797.

Sir,

THIS week I received your letter expressing your acceptance of the office of District Attorney for Georgia. I was gratified by the information; and hope your health may be re-established and enable you to continue to hold and exercise it.

Within a few days, the Spanish minister, the chevalier de Yrujo, has written me as follows.

"*I know to a certainty that the English have made propositions to general Clark of Georgia in order to obtain his powerful influence in that state, in conjunction with some persons who might make a diversion or serious attack against Florida; and I doubt not that in consequence of this my advice, the Executive government will take suitable steps for effectually preventing the rights of neutrality being infringed by Georgia, to the prejudice of the possessions of the king my master.*"

His letter has been laid before the President of the United States, by whose direction I have now to desire you immediately to enquire into the fact asserted by the Spanish minister; and if any discovery shall be made of designs to violate our neutral duties, and especially of forming an expedition against the territories of his Catholic majesty, from the territory of the United States, in defiance of their laws, and particularly of the act of Congress for the punishment of crimes against the United States, passed on the 5th June 1794—that you will take the most proper and effectual measures for frustrating such designs; and if the same shall be manifested by any overt acts, to cause the offenders to be arrested and secured, that they may be brought to condign punishment. Independently of the aid, which if necessary you will require of the Governor of Georgia, the commanding officer of the federal troops in that state, will be directed by the Secretary of War to afford you all the assistance in his power.

I shall be obliged by your acknowledging the receipt of this letter; and by a communication of the result of your enquiries into the subject of it.

I am Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

CHARLES JACKSON, ESQ.
District Attorney for the
State of Georgia.

[No. 18.]

Extract of a leter from Charles Jackson, Esq. District Attorney of Georgia, to the Secretary of State, dated Savannah, 22d May, 1797.

SIR,

Your letter of the 27th ultimo, I had the honor to receive some few days past. It has remained unanswered until the present moment, that I might enable myself to ascertain whether or not the suspicions entertained by the Spanish minister, respecting Gen. Clark, as expressed in your letter, were well founded. I have made diligent enquiry, and cannot find any person here that knows any thing of the business, or that entertains a belief the kind. Clark was concerned in a former expedition against the Floridas in conjunction with the French, and it is possible from this circumstance that he is again suspected. He is a man of strong passions, of warm partialities for the French, and violent antipathies to the English. From these circumstances, and from the matter being unknown to the citizens here, I am led to doubt the truth of the report altogether. It might not be improper to add, that he is far from being the man of influence suggested by the Spanish minister. But should it happen contrary to my expectation that Clark should be daring enough to attempt a violation of the laws of the Union, by accepting a commission, as has been mentioned, no exertions shall be wanting on my part to bring him to punishment, and should it be necessary, I shall direct the marshal to call to his aid the Federal troops. But I have no doubt on my own part, but the civil authority has sufficient strength in this state, to carry into effect the laws of the Union.

[No. 19.]

Rotterdam, May 9th, 1797.

DEAR SIR,

Altho' in the postscript to the original quadruplicate of No 15, forwarded to-day, I have mentioned the latest intelligence, yet as I find that the schooner Mary, of Boston, Capt. Hall, is to sail from this port to-morrow, I beg leave to mention again, that a summary of some of the articles of the preliminaries of the treaty of peace, between France and the emperor, arrived here this morning. "The emperor cedes "Belgium to the French republic; he recog- "nizes the independence of the republic of "Lombardy. He admits the extension of the "French boundaries, to the limits already "*prescribed by their constitution and laws.*" Therefore the Meuse, and not the Rhine is to be the boundary. Buonaparte's flanks and rear were threatened when the preliminaries were agreed upon. The Austrians had recovered the Tyrol, Friuli and Trieste.

I received accounts to-day, that the Juliana, from Norfolk in Virginia, is taken and carried into Havre, and that the Juna, Rainbow and Charlotte, all three from Charleston, and the Hebe from Savannah, are captured and carried into Nantz, and in all probability will be condemned for want of a "Role d'Equipage" certified by a public officer, agreeably to the regulation prescribed by France.

I enclosed you in No. 15, (the original of which I sent by Capt. Simpson, of the Republican, via Baltimore, the duplicate by Captain Goodrich of the Lydia, via New-York; the triplicate by Capt. Harrington of the Eliza to Philadelphia, and the quadruplicate to the care of Mr. King) copies of citizen Merlin's letter to Mr. Skipwith, consul general at Paris, in which he says, that when we become just and grateful, and break our incredible treaty with England, France will desist from her present conduct with respect to us. I refer you to the copies transmitted as above, for the particulars of this curious letter, it is now published as official in the "Redacteur."

Major Mountflorence informs me by the letter received to-day "that he had drawn a reply to "it; but that it had been judged not proper "to be sent, but in lieu thereof it had been "proposed to inform the minister by a short "note, that persisting in the former reclama- "tions and not authorized by the government "of the United States to enter into a formal di- "plomatic discussion, on the subject therein "mentioned, a copy of his letter of the 4th Flo- "real, should be transmitted to our secretary "of state."

I remain with real respect and esteem,
your most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.

Col. Pickering, Secretary
of the United States.

[*No's XV and XVI are papers which have already been published.*]

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The letter of Merlin minister of justice, to the Consuls of America in France, is one of those extraordinary things which characterize the French nation in the present revolution. It expressly enjoins on the United States a violation of the treaty with Great Britain, as the condition of obtaining the favor of the French government. That is, we must be *faithless, perfidious* rascals, and then we may expect the returning *favor* and *affection* of France. This is precisely the language of the French *minister of justice.*

It is a remarkable fact that a high character, at the head of opposition, said a few weeks ago in public company, "That one of the conditions of preserving peace with France would be, a *breach of the treaty with Great Britain.*" So perfectly well do the French in France and their partizans in this country understand each other.

Translated for the Diary, from the *Gazette Francoise.*

The following extract from a Paris paper may serve as a key for posterity to the rapid and prodigious fortunes accumulated by speculation during the revolution.

Method of making a fortune in three hours by means of mandats, assignats, and specie.

FIRST HOUR.

Operation 1. A man has a *rescription*, or provisional mandat for 1000 livres. He sells it at 70 per cent discount, and receives 300 livres.

He buys *assignats* at 6000 livres per *louis*, and receives for his 50 crowns 75,000 livres in *assignats.*

With these assignats he goes to the treasury, and according to the law allowing 1 for 30, he receives in *rescriptions* 25,000 livres, or 150 per cent profit upon his capital.

Operation 2. The same process repeated produces 6,250 livres.

Operation 3. The rescription is sold for 1,875 livres *specie:* this sum. buys 478,750 livres in assignats, which brings in a rescription for 12,625

Operation 4. This rescription sells for 468,710 specie, equal to 1,171,875 in assignats, and these to a rescription of 39,062l. 10s.

SECOND HOUR.

The rescription, by the same operations repeated, produces 1,525,895 livres.

THIRD HOUR.

These 1,525,895 in the same manner, accumulate by 4 operations to 59,605,237.

The speculator, tired at length of this day's work, sells out at 80 per cent. discount, and receives 11,921,040 livres in gold, the produce of 50 crowns in three hours and 12 operations.

CHARLESTON, June 23.

From a Correspondent.

The Citizen Le Conte, an officer of the marine of the French Republic, arrived a few days since in this city, from Porto Rico, assures that the governor of that island, to reward the zeal and bravery which the French citizens shewed in defending it against the the invasion of the English, has granted to these brave warriors an unlimited liberty of commerce to Porto-Rico, for the space of two years.

The citizen Le Conte also informs, that he saw at St. Martin's, about six weeks ago, a vessel belonging to the French Republic, furnished with passports from all the powers of Europe, destined to make a voyage round the world; she had on board a number of scientific gentlemen; several of these the citizen Le Conte conversed with.

NORFOLK, July 1.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Henry Dickson, of the ship Bowman, of this port.

Guadaloupe, Point petre, May 23

"this is my fifth* since captured and brought in here I hope some of them will reach you before long. This letter I send you by my mate, who goes passenger in a Danish sloop to St. Thomas's.

"I mentioned in my former letters that I was put on board the prison ship immediately after the Bowman was at an anchor—in which place I still remain confined—not allowed to go on shore—nor on board of any of the Americans that are in the harbour.—The ship and cargo has been condemned a fortnight ago.

I am not at liberty (neither should I think it safe) to express my thoughts on the proceedings here.

"I can give you no information respecting markets, or any thing else from the shore. I am not allowed to go there, nor do I know when I shall.—I am here cooped up from almost every body."

*None of these have been received.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, mate of the ship Bowman.

St. Thomas's, June 15

"The letters Captain Dickson gave me, when I left him in Point Petre on the 23d of May, on board the prison ship, I have forwarded in the brig Abigail, Capt. Anderson, who refused me a passage home.

"The carpenter and myself are on board of a sloop belonging to Newbury, and will sail for Norfolk in three days."

Yesterday arrived here the schooner Eliza, captain Moffatt, 19 days from Jacquemel, who informs that four days previous to his sailing, a schooner arrived there from the city of Saint Domingo, who related that a fleet of ships, under convoy of 15 sail of the line (French and Spanish) had arrived there—captain Moffatt cannot inform whether they had any troops on board.

Captain Moffatt, also informs, that two French generals had returned from the investment of Port-au-Prince in consequence of disturbance among the Brigands, and had resumed their command in the neighbourhood of Jacquemel.

The Spaniards are withdrawing their property from the island and sending it, and their negroes to Cuba.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, July 6.

(Concluded from our last.)

Mr. SITGREATES said, it was observable that no gentleman had ventured to do any more than express his doubts, both as to the fact and the law on this occasion. With respect to the fact, he did not expect any doubt. He believed that any gentleman at all conversant with the branch of law learning, which relates to impeachment, must know that impeachments have always been founded on official documents, or upon circumstances of notoriety, and not upon facts found as before a Grand Jury. In this instance they had conceived the letter of Mr. Blount sufficiently authenticated, in the communication of the President.

He was sorry that the measures which the Executive had taken in this business, should have been censured, even by insinuation. Mr. S. said, he had read the opinion of high law authority, which had been obtained by the Executive. When he did this, he thought he was giving proof of the honourable motives of the Executive. Information had been given to the Executive, which, on the first blush, shewed designs against the peace of the United States. It was the duty of the President to preserve the peace of the United States. It was natural and right for him, therefore, to take the opinion of those persons who were best qualified to direct him what course would be best to be pursued. These gentlemen had given it as their opinion that the proper way of proceeding would be by impeachment, and, in effect, that the President had no more to do with it, but that it should be turned over to the proper branches of Government. In consequence the President had communicated more to them, than he had done to the Senate, as the original letter of William Blount was sent to them, as evidence upon which they were to found their charge. The President did not direct them to impeach; but he had laid before them the facts, with the opinion of the law officers.

Mr. S. conceived that the conduct of the President had been strictly proper. He would pass on to the constitutional doubts which had been expressed. It was acknowledged that there was no restriction upon the right of impeachment; but his colleague thought that something like a restriction might be gathered from the 4th clause of the 2d article of the Constitution, which he had quoted. It was to be observed, that this article was found in that part of the Constitution which related only to the Executive department of government. This, he took it, was a good reason why this rule should not be taken as a rule in the present case; but there was another clause which spoke of disqualifying persons from ever filling any office in future, which was a greater power than that under the Executive department. If the construction which his colleague had put upon the Constitution with respect to impeachment, was the true one, an officer of Government would not be brought to trial after he had resigned, as he could not then be removed from office.

His colleague had produced another article of the Constitution, which confined the punishment under an impeachment. This, Mr. S. said, was meant to guard against any disgraceful excess of governmental vengeance, or party venom; because it went on to say, that if the offence was within ordinary crimes, it might be prosecuted and punished in the same way as if an impeachment had not taken place.

Impeachment was then to be considered as for the purposes of the State, distinguished from the general purposes of society.—If it had been intended that the power of impeachment should be limited in the manner supposed by his colleague and the gentleman from Virginia, it would have been so expressed, as in the Constitution of Pennsylvania; they had spoken on this subject in a way not to be mistaken, as they expressly said who were liable to impeachment, and what offences should be impeachable.—And if it had been the intention of the Constitution of the United States, that officers of Government only should be impeached, it would doubtless have been so expressed. But was not the present case, that of an officer charged with an offence directly connected with his office, with the official confidence entrusted to him? When it was particularly his duty to appoint to office, it was surely a peculiarly aggravated offence to seduce an officer, or to turn friends into enemies. What was a Senator, if he was not an officer of Government? The President, who was himself a branch of the Government, was allowed to be an officer of the Government, and surely a member of one of the branches must also be an officer.

As to the form of proceeding necessary to be taken on this occasion, he would state what the opinion of the Committee was as to this matter. They supposed it would be first proper for that House to determine that the gentleman in question should be impeached. This being done, that a member of that House should go to the bar of the Senate, and impeach the person, in the name of the House, and of the people of the United States, and state that the House of Representatives will proceed to draw out specific articles of charge against him. According to the case, they require that he shall be sequestred from his seat, be committed, or held to bail. When this is done, a Committee will be appointed to draw articles of impeachment.

The reason, Mr. S. said, why some steps should be taken at present was, that means should be taken to secure the person of the offender, either by confinement or by bail, since it was the opinion of the law officers of Government that he could not be arrested by ordinary process. He could not be arrested by the Senate; they could send for him (as he understood they had done) by the Sergeant at Arms, to take his seat in the House; but when the House adjourned, they had no further power over him, until an impeachment was made against him.

Gentlemen said there was no danger of escape. If it were not improper to state what had taken place out of doors, it might be said, that there had already been an attempt at an escape. Besides, if no investigation were now to take place, how were they to come to a knowledge of the plot which gentlemen seemed so desirous to come to a knowledge of. When they had determined to make the impeachment, and an oral declaration was made of it to the Senate, when they were ready to go home,—they might go, and exhibit the charges at the next session, when they should have had leisure fully to consider the subject.

Mr. RUTLEDGE had no doubt in his mind on the subject; but he thought it necessary that the hand writing of Mr. Blount should be proved. He had himself attended the trial of an impeachment which had excited the attention of the world (he alluded to the trial of Mr. Hastings) and the order of proceeding was as has been stated. He moved that evidence be taken of the hand-writing.

The CHAIRMAN suggested the propriety of having the business done in the house.

Mr. BROOKES said, he should not have spoken on the occasion, if he had not heard gentlemen express wishes to have the present subject postponed. For his part, he could not tell how gentlemen would be able to acquit themselves to their own consciences and to their constituents, if they should refuse to stay a day or two to do this business.

Mr. VENABLE said, that as this was a new case, and would be referred to as a precedent, they should attend to the form of their proceedings. He thought the first step should be to prove the letter. If the committee could not do it, he should wish the committee to rise, that it might be done in the house. He did not think their determination should be postponed; but, that if an impeachment was to be entered upon, that it should now be done. He had no doubt of the truth of the letter; but he wished it to be duly proved, as hereafter a case might occur, in which such a letter might be a forgery.

Mr. NICHOLAS said, that some gentlemen had spoken upon this question, as if there were persons upon the committee who wished to exculpate the person charged [Mr. Sitgreaves declared, if he was alluded to, that he had no such intention.] Mr. N. thought he intimated something of the kind when he said gentlemen *ventured* to say, &c. No member of that committee, he trusted, would wish to screen the offender, and he believed no person less than he who was nearly connected with him (meaning, we suppose, his brother Thomas Blount). Mr. N. thought it was not sufficient that the President had sent them a letter, which he believed to be the hand-writing of William Blount. If they were to take this for granted, they gave their power of judging over to the President.

Mr. N. said he had merely enquired what would be the consequences of a postponement to the next session. He did not think it could produce any bad effect, as if the offender were to escape, the final punishment did not require the presence of the man.—Mr. N. again expressed his doubt, about the constitutionality of the proceeding.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) said he held in his hand a letter, which he had received from the President of the United States, inscribed as an original letter of William Blount, to be preserved with care. If any member of the committee will say that he believes the writing to be the writing of William Blount, it might the save the trouble of the committee's rising for the purpose of having the fact ascertained in the house.

Mr. HARPER thought the committee were as well satisfied as to the fact now, as they could be when the hand-writing was proved; but he denied that the committee had the power of taking evidence of this kind. He moved for the committee to rise, either to examine evidence, or to adjourn.

Mr. GALLATIN wished the committee to rise; but, before it rose, he wished to mention two or three ideas, upon which he should wish to have satisfaction when the committee sat again.

So far as relates to the constitutional question, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Dana) had removed a part of his doubts; therefore, what he should mention would not relate to that point.

If he rightly understood his colleague, when speaking of the opinion of gentlemen of the law, he said that their opinion was, not only that William Blount was liable to an impeachment, but that the proper mode of prosecuting him was by impeachment. He had since looked at the opinion, and did not find it so; but that he was liable to impeachment. In the next place, he understood him to say, that Mr. Blount was not amenable to orderly process. He wished to know whether this idea was well-founded,

and whether the only mode in which he could be profecuted was by impeachment. He wifhed to know this that he might regulate his proceedings accordingly. He wifhed the bufinefs to be gone into as fully as poffible; and he trufted that this mode of impeachment was not thrown upon them in order to prevent the bringing of the fubject before a court of juftice, and by that means fuppreſs the inquiry which he wifhed to profecute. He thought an inveſtigation of the plot was of far greater conſequence than the impeachment and diſqualification of an individual. If the profecution and the inquiry were to go on together, it would be well; but he wifhed to know whether, if they entered upon the impeachment, it was the deſign to drop every other mode of proceeding.

Mr. M'DOWELL hoped the committee would not riſe for the purpoſe of proving the hand-writing of Mr. Blount. He was acquainted with his writing, and believed it to be his. As he had this belief, he wifhed to come to a determination as ſoon as poſſible. He thought the deſign a very criminal one, as it went not only to deſtroy the peace and happineſs of this country, but alſo of others. He truſted, therefore, that they ſhould take ſuch ſteps as ſhould prevent foreign miniſters in future from engaging perſons to carry into effect views of this kind.

Mr. HARPER wifhed the committee to riſe. If the gentleman from Pennſylvania had known any thing of the law, he muſt have known, that the courts of juſtice were wholly inadequate to the inquiries he had mentioned. He did not believe this offence was puniſhable in any other way than by impeachment. Mr. H. ſaid it was at preſent unneceſſary to ſay any thing about any other perſons being implicated in this buſineſs; he believed gentlemen might as well ſpare their inſinuations until they were better acquainted with the ſubject. He believed when they had read the papers, gentlemen would be convinced the charges brought againſt the Britiſh miniſter were unfounded.

Mr. BROOKES wifhed to know whether they could proceed to impeach a man if he were not preſent.

Mr. DANA ſaid, when this ſubject was under debate with cloſed doors, the ſecretary of ſtate was preſent, and when it was doubted whether the publication of theſe papers might impede the proſecution of an inquiry into the buſineſs, they were informed by him that ſuch ſteps were taken as that the publication of the papers could not have a bad effect.

The committee roſe, and obtained leave to ſit again.

It was propoſed that the Speaker ſhould proceed to take evidence as to the hand-writing of the letter of William Blount.

The SPEAKER ſuggeſted the propriety of calling in a magiſtrate, as he had no power to adminiſter an oath, except in the caſe of qualifying the members of that houſe.

Mr. LYON moved that the Speaker be authoriſed to adminiſter an oath on this occaſion.

The queſtion was put and negatived 53 to 29.

Judge KEENE, in the mean time coming into the houſe, a motion was made and carried, that he be requeſted to adminiſter the oath to Meſſrs. Macon, M'Dowell, Grove, and Baldwin, which was accordinoly done, and they gave their teſtimoney as to the reality of the hand-writing as ſtated yeſterday.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

Mr. D. FOSTER moved a reſolution for an adjournment on Monday.

Mr. HAVENS moved to amend the reſolution by inſerting Saturday.

This amendment, after ſome converſation, was negatived 50 to 23, and the original motion was carried without a diviſion.

The order of the day was moved on the bill for the relief of major Thomas Lewis. The houſe went into a committee on the ſubject, and reported the bill without amendment. It was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading, which it afterwards received and paſſed.

Mr. SITGREAVES moved to go into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the confidential communication of the Preſident of the United States on Monday laſt.

The Speaker ſaid, before the houſe went into a committee of the whole on this ſubject, he would read a letter which he had juſt received. He read a letter from Thomas Blount, requeſting to be excuſed from voting on the queſtion which ſo nearly concerned his brother.

He was excuſed.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the reſolution yeſterday reported, propoſing an impeachment of William Blount, when it was agreed to without debate or diviſion. The houſe took up the reſolution, and alſo agreed to it in the ſame way.

Mr. SITGREAVES moved, "that a member go to the Senate, and at the bar of that houſe impeach William Blount, in the name of this houſe; and of all the people of the United States, and to inform them that they will, in due time, exhibit articles of impeachment againſt him, and make good the ſame."

Mr. GALLATIV ſaid, he was not well acquainted with the buſineſs; but he did not think it would be right to go on and impeach at once, before they ſaw what articles of impeachment were to be preferred. He thought it would be beſt firſt to appoint a committee to prepare the articles of impeachment, and preſent them to the Senate, at the ſame time that they ſent them their determination to impeach.

Mr. SITGKEATES ſaid, that the mode which he propoſed, was the ſame which was practiſed in the caſe of Mr. Haſtings. Mr. Burke went up to the houſe of Lords and impeached him in words ſimilar to thoſe now propoſed to be uſed. Some time afterwards the articles of impeachment having been drawn, Mr. Burke again went up to the houſe of Lords and exhibited them. Mr. S. ſpoke alſo of a work lately publiſhed, in continuation of Judge Blackſtone's Commentaries, which had a chapter on parliamentary impeachment, and pointed out this as the proper mode of proceedure. He had alſo looked into the proceedings on the trial of the earl of Macclesfield, and found the ſame courſe was taken. It was true, that in the caſe of a public officer of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which perhaps his colleague might have in his eye, the articles of impeachment were exhibited at the ſame time that the impeachment was made.

Mr. S. thought, however, that there was a good reaſon for not doing more at this time. If a Committee were to be appointed to prepare the ſpecific charges againſt Mr. Blount, it would create conſiderable delay, and it would be proper that immediate meaſures ſhould be taken, in order to ſecure the perſon of Mr. Blount. Beſides, at preſent, the only evidence of this myſterious buſineſs, was the letter of Mr. Blount. Meaſures were taken to procure further evidence; but it could not be got till ſome time hence. When this was got, it might conſiderably develope the plot. At preſent, every thing, was conjecture. In every point of view, therefore, he thought it would be beſt to obſerve the uſual mode of proceeding in ſimilar caſes.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid, if his memory was right, all the ſpecific charges brought againſt Warren Haſtings, were firſt agreed to by the Houſe of Commons, before impeachment was made.

There was one thing, however, fell from his colleague, which would ſeem to make the mode propoſed deſirable. Mr. G. ſaid he had conſidered the queſtion which had been agreed to as a mere queſtion of form, and that they ſhould have gone on to exhibit articles of impeachment; but it appeared from what had fallen from his colleague, that the articles of impeachment were not intended to be exhibited till next ſeſſion.—If this were the caſe, he thought it was perfectly right in wiſhing to preſent the impeachment in general terms. Till now he thought it had been the intention to have gone further.

Mr. HARPER believed it would not be proper for the Houſe to ſtop in the preſent ſtage of their proceeding. He thought the proper mode of doing the buſineſs was that recommended by Mr. Sitgreaves.—Having come to a reſolution to impeach, the Senate ſhould be immediately informed thereof, as they could then take meaſures accordingly. It was not neceſſary at the ſame time to exhibit the particular charges. They might afterwards determine whether they would exhibit the ſpecific articles of charge during this ſeſſion, or at the next.—He thought the charge might now be made; and if any additional facts appeared before the next ſeſſion, which might make additional charges neceſſary, they might then be made.

Mr. SITGREAVES believed his colleague might be right with reſpect to what took place on the trial of Mr. Haſtings. He had not the particulars of the parliamentary proceedings on that buſineſs before him.—He had thoſe in the caſe of the Earl of Macclesfield, which were as he had ſtated. All that he contended for was, that having taken the reſolution to impeach, it became neceſſary, of courſe, that the reſolution ſhould be communicated to the Senate. In no inſtance had the articles of impeachment attended the oral communication. After it had been made, the Houſe could determine whether the ſpecific articles ſhould be drawn now, or at the next ſeſſion.

Mr. GORDON ſaid, there might be different modes adopted in caſes where the perſons accuſed were not members of the Legiſlature. In the caſe of lord Strafford, he recollected, that in half an hour after the vote paſſed reſolving to impeach him, he was taken into execution.

The queſtion was put and carried without a diviſion.

Mr. SITGREAVES propoſed alſo the following: "That the ſaid member do demand that the ſaid William Blount be ſequeſtered from his ſeat in the Senate, and that they take order for his appearance to anſwer to the charges which ſhall be exhibited againſt him."

Mr. VENABLE thought they had gone far enough, and that they ſhould leave it to the Senate to take ſuch meaſures as they ſhould think proper with reſpect to diſplacing their member from his ſeat. If the reſolution were, however, adopted, he wiſhed the word *ſuſpended* might be uſed rather than *ſequeſtered*.

Mr. SITGREAVES thought the word ſynonimous. He had uſed *ſequeſtered*, becauſe he found the word uſed in the books.

Mr. HARPER thought the motion right in ſubſtance; for though the Senate had the power of diſplacing their member from his ſeat; yet the taking order for his appearance to anſwer the charges brought againſt him, ſhould be done from the application of the proſecutor, as in ordinary caſes.

Mr. SEWALL thought that each Houſe was the beſt judge of the conduct of its own members, and to require the ſequeſtration of Mr. Blount from his ſeat was not neceſſary. He believed the Senate were at that moment taking meaſures for expelling him from his ſeat, any interference of theirs on that ſubject was therefore wholly unneceſſary.

Mr. NICHOLAS was of opinion that in following too cloſely the practice of Great Britain with reſpect to impeachment, they ſhould be lead aſtray, as the puniſhment conſequent upon the conviction of an offender was very different in the two countries. In Britain, an offence might reach the life of a perſon, whereas in this country, the extent of the puniſhment, was removal from office, and diſqualification for the future. For his own part, therefore, he did not ſee any occaſion for confinement of the perſon, except it were neceſſary to examine him by interrogatory.

Mr. HARPER ſaid it was certainly neceſſary to ſecure the perſon of the offender, otherwiſe he could not be brought to trial; ſince it was a maxim never to be departed from that a perſon could not be tried in his abſence.

Mr. SITGREAVES was of the ſame opinion.

Mr. VENABLE agreed with Mr. Nicholas, that the difference of puniſhment conſequent upon trials by impeachment was not ſufficiently attended to. He did not think that the doctrine was founded, that a man could not be tried in his abſence. It would be an unfortunate concluſion, that effectual proceſs could not be had againſt a man becauſe he was abſent.

Mr. KITTERA ſaid the gentleman laſt up was certainly miſtaken in ſaying that a man might be tried in his abſence. He thought it would be beſt to purſue the uſual mode on ſimilar occaſions.

Mr. GORDON inſiſted upon the right which that houſe had to require the Senate to ſequeſtrate Mr. Blount from his ſeat, and that they ſhould hold him to anſwer the charges to be exhibited againſt him. If this were not the caſe an offender might go on to execute his purpoſes to the great injury of the country, before he was expelled from his ſeat or held to bail.

Mr. SEWALL had no idea that it was neceſſary to ſequeſter Mr. Blount from his ſeat in order to hold him to appear to the charges to be exhibited againſt him; though he conceived it neceſſary to hold him to bail, as no trial could take place except he was preſent.

This propoſition was put and carried 41 to 30.

Mr, SITGREAVES was appointed to wait upon the Senate, to carry into effect the above propoſition.

The Speaker read a note which he had received from a member of the Senate informing him that ſeats were prepared for the reception of the members of that houſe, in caſe they choſe to attend the buſineſs then before the Senate [which was the queſtion for expelling Mr. Blount from his ſeat, oppoſed by the counſel of Mr. Blount, viz. Meſſrs. Dallas and Ingerſol.]

Mr. DENT moved that when the houſe adjourn, it adjourn till two o'clock. Agreed, and the houſe adjourned about 12 o'clock, and attended the Senate.

At two o'clock the houſe re-aſſumed its ſitting; and after Mr. Sitgreaves had made a report of his commiſſion to the Senate, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on Algerine buſineſs, and the galleries were cloſed for the remainder of the ſitting.

SATURDAY, July 8.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe that they had agreed to their amendment to the appropriation bill; and that they had in conſequence of their impeachment of William Blount, a Senator of the United States, proceeded to hold him to bail to appear to the charges to be exhibited againſt him, himſelf in 20,000 dollars, and two ſureties each in 15,000 dollars.

By meſſages from the Preſident of the United States to the two houſes it appears that he has approved and ſigned the act for laying a ſtamp duty on parchment, vellum and paper: alſo the act allowing full mileage to the members of the two houſes; the act concerning conſuls and vice-conſuls; and the act to continue in force an act authorizing the transfer of the ſtock ſtanding to the credit of certain ſtates.

On motion of Mr. Macon, the committee of the whole to whom was referred the bill authoriſing the Preſident of the United Statesduring the receſs of Congreſs, to provide armed gallies, was diſcharged.

Mr. HARPER ſaid it would be recollected that he had laid two reſolutions on the table relative to the ſecuring of live oak timber, &c. From the preſs of buſineſs, which had been continually before the houſe, he had not had an opportunity of calling them up; and the ſeſſion being now too far advanced, he gave notice that he ſhould bring forward the ſubject early in the next ſeſſion.

Mr. HOLMES ſaid that he thought it neceſſary, in order to enforce a general compliance with the laws of the United States, that they ſhould be printed in the German language, as well as in the Engliſh, ſince there were very many of the inhabitants of this country who could read no other. He therefore propoſed a reſolution to the following effect:

Reſolved by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, that a number of copies of the laws of this ſeſſion, not exceeding 8,000 copies, ſhall be printed in the German language, and diſtributed by the Secretary of State among the Executives of the ſeveral ſtates, for the information of the German inhabitants of each ſtate reſpectively."

Mr. LYON thought it would be proper to paſs a reſolution of this kind. He did not know what number might be neceſſary. He alſo thought that ſome meaſures ſhould be taken for a general publication of their laws in the Engliſh language; at preſent, it was merely by chance if the people in his diſtrict came to a knowledge of them. He thought all laws of general import ſhould be inſerted in every newſpaper throughout the Union.

Mr. COIT ſaid, if they were to promulge their laws in the German language, it would be neceſſary that they ſhould all become critically acquainted with it, for, if they were to authoriſe any tranſlation, great miſchiefs would ariſe from its not being correct.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid, that the weight of the objections urged by the gentlemen laſt up had always been thought ſufficient in the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, in which ſtate there was a greater proportion of Germans than in any other. There was alſo another objection to the meaſure. If it were to be paſſed, it muſt be accompanied with an appropriation law which the advanced ſtate of the ſeſſion would not admit.

The reſolution was put and negatived.

Mr. SITGREAVES propoſed the following reſolution to the houſe:

"Reſolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment againſt *William Blount*, a Senator of the United States impeached by this houſe of High Crimes and Miſdemeanors, and that the ſame Committee have power to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and to ſend for perſons, papers and records."

Mr. GALLATIN wiſhed a diviſion of the reſolution at the word *miſdemeanors*.

The firſt part was then put and carried.

Mr. GALLATIN deſired the determination on the ſecond part to be poſtponed till Monday. It was a new ſubject, and he wiſhed a little time to conſider of it. The committee he ſuppoſed could in the mean time be appointed.

Mr. BROOKES enquired whether the latter part of the reſolution for ſending for "perſons, papers and records," ſhould not be connected with the firſt part of the reſolution.

Mr. VENABLE ſaid the gentleman laſt up might be accommodated by adding the words in queſtion; and if, before they adjourned, it was found neceſſary that the committee ſhould have power to ſit during the receſs, that power could be given to them.

Mr. SITGREAVES did not think it would be proper to paſs one part of the reſolution without the other. The houſe had reſolved to adjourn on Monday, and there was little doubt that the other branch of the legiſlature would agree to it. If the committee ſhould be appointed to report articles of Impeachment at this ſeſſion, it would be found that it would require more time than he believed Congreſs would be inclined to give to it: for if prepared, they muſt alſo be exhibited; and if exhibited the Senate would think it neceſſary to proceed to act upon them. In this view of the ſubject, great advantage might ariſe from the committees having leiſure to purſue enquiry into the plan, ſo as to develope the miſchief during the receſs of Congreſs.

Mr. VENABLE ſaid the object of gentlemen ſeemed to be miſtaken. They wiſhed merely to have a little time to conſider of the ſubject. He had doubts whether it was in the power of the houſe to authorize a committee to ſit during the receſs.

Mr. SIEGREAVES did not wiſh to hurry the buſineſs.

Mr. RUTLEDGE had no objection to deferring the vote till Monday; but he tho't it abſolutely neceſſary to empower the committee to ſit during the receſs. This was according to Britiſh precedent. It was the plan alſo upon which two different impeachments had been conducted in the State of South Carolina. He thought the reaſon in this caſe very ſtrong; the object was not only to bring the charge home to the perſon impeached, but to bring forward all the perſons concerned in this plot. Indeed the articles of impeachment muſt be founded, in a great meaſure, on information which was to be diſcovered by this inveſtigation. He truſted, therefore that this power wonld be given.

Mr. GALLATIN ſaid he was in no want of precedent on this occaſion. He was a member of a committee of impeachment in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, where ſimilar meaſures were adopted; but he was of opinion that this buſineſs had been already too much hurried, and that ſome of the ſteps taken would have been better taken, if they had had more time. He wiſhed, therefore, to conſider upon this propoſition till Monday. Gentlemen who brought forward the meaſure were doubtleſs ready to vote for it; but he truſted they would allow others a little time.

Mr. M'DOWELL wiſhed a committee to be immediately appointed, and the charges made, becauſe there might be at preſent perſons in the city, who could not be examined during the receſs of Congreſs.

The words "*to ſend for perſons, papers and records*," were to be added to the former part of the reſolution, and the latter part was poſtponed till Monday.

Meſſrs. Sitgreaves, Baldwin, Dawſon, Dana and Harper were appointed a committee for preparing the articles of impeachment.

Mr. HARPER ſaid, that though he did not intend to bring forward the ſubject of purchaſing timber, and providing naval yards this ſeſſion, he wiſhed the houſe to enter into a reſolution which he thought would be proper in the mean time. He offered one to the following effect:

"Reſolved that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to proſecute and cauſe to be laid before this houſe, early in the next ſeſſion, information reſpecting ſuch land furniſhed with live oak timber, as may be purchaſed for the uſe of the United States, and alſo of ſuch timber as may be purchaſed without the land, and alſo reſpecting proper ſcites for naval yards, and to ſtate the probable expence of ſuch land and timber, and of proper ſcites for naval yards."

This reſolution was ſupported by the mover and Mr. Swanwick, and oppoſed by Meſſrs. Macon, J. Williams, and M'Dowell; and without taking a queſtion, the houſe being very thin, a motion was made and carried about one o'clock to adjourn.

Monday, July 10, 1797.

A meſſage was received from the Senate informiug the houſe what had been done with reſpect to governor Blount; that they, had agreed to their reſolution for an adjournment of the two Houſes this day; and that they had poſtponed the conſideration of the bill for the relief of Major Lewis till next ſeſſion.

On motion of Mr. Dent, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Preſident of the United States, in conjunction with a like committee from the Senate, to inform him the two houſes were about to adjourn. The committee waited upon the Preſident accordingly, and reported his acquieſcence, and his good wiſhes for the ſafe arrival of the members at their ſeveral homes.

On motion of Mr. Sitgreaves, the reſolution entered into ſome time ago, calling upon the Preſident for an account of the quantity of arms in the poſſeſſion of the United States, and at what places they were lodged, was ſuſpended.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid he wiſhed to make a report upon a ſubject which would require the galleries to be cleared; they continued ſhut till the Houſe adjourned to the ſecond Monday in November.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, *July* 10.

Appointments by Authority.

William Smith of S. Carolina, miniſter plenipotentiary to Portugal, vice John Q. Adams removed to Berlin

Thomas Bulkely, conſul in Portugal.

Richard O'Brien, conſul-general with the dey and and regency of Algiers.

Charles Hall of Pennſylvania, agent for the United States under the law of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, relative to the 6th article of the treaty with G. Britain.

Jeremiah Smith, of Newhampſhire, to be attorney of the United States for that diſtrict, in the room of Edward St. Loe Livermore reſigned.

William Willis, a native citizen of the United States, to be their conſul for the republic of Venice.

Frederick H. Wallaſton, of a mercantile houſe eſtabliſhed at Genoa to be conſul of the United States for that republic.

James Leander Cathcart, a citizen of the U. States and many years a priſoner in Algiers to be conſul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tripoli.

William Eaton, a native citizen of the United States (a captain in their army in which he has ſerved about eight years) to be conſul of the United States for the city and kingdom of Tunis.

William Hort to be naval officer for the diſtrict of Charleſton in South Carolina.

PROMOTIONS and APPOINTMENTS.

Dragoons.

Stephen G. Simmons, Lieutenant, vice Slough, reſigned.

Charles Warfield, Cornet, vice Ball, promoted.

William Tharp, do. vice Sterling, do.

Firſt Regiment of Infantry.

William H. Harriſon, Captain, vice Kingſbury, promoted 15th May, 1797.

Nicholas Roſenrantz, Lieutenant, vice Harriſon, promoted.

John Alexander Davidſon, Enſign, vice Nicholas, deceaſed.

Lemuel Lane, Enſign, vice Roſenrantz, promoted.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

Jacob Kingſbury, Major, vice Shaylor, reſigned 15th March, 1797.

Benjamin Rand, Lieutenant, vice Lee, reſigned 10th March.

Peter P. Schuyler, Enſign, vice Faulkner, declined.

John Whipple, do. vice Martin promoted.

John Viſcher Glen, do. vice Rand, do.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

William R. Boote, Enſign, vice Bodley, reſigned.

Samuel Parmele, do. vice Sterling, do.

Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Benjamin Lockwood, Captain, vice Eaton.

John Wallington, Lieutenant, vice Strother, reſigned 1ſt June, 1797.

Francis Johnſon, Lieutenant, vice Lockwood, promoted.

Samuel Crutchfield, Enſign, vice Dold, reſigned.

John Campbell, do. vice Wallington, promoted.

Richard Campbell, do. vice Johnſton, do.

Captain Yard late Commander of the ſhip Aſia, came to town laſt evening. The privateer by whom he was taken is called the *Vengeance*, the ſame that captured the ſhip Golden Age. Capt. Yard thinks ſhe has left the coaſt.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

THEATRICAL.

An Afterpice from the pen of Mr. Harwood is advertiſed for the benefit of Mrs. Francis. From our opinion of the veriatility of Mr. Harwood's genius, we doubt not but his talents for writing are equal to his abilities as a performer; and the SAVOYARDE being the firſt child of his *theatrical* muſe, will conſequently attract a crowd of Guardians, the exerciſe of whoſe taſte and liberality will be a ſource of applauſe to the author, and of gratification to themſelves.

For Amſterdam.

THE SHIP

Four Friends,

JOSEPH GLENN, Maſter;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight or paſſage apply to the captain on board, or

Jeſſe & Rob. Waln.

July 11. dtf

Inſurance Company of North America.

THE Dividend for the laſt half year, declared by the Directors this day, is one dollar on each ſhare of the Stock of this Company; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives duly authoriſed to receive it, at any time after the 20th inſt.

EBEN HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 10. w&ſt2oth

The Subſcriber

GIVES notice to all to whom he may be indebted, that he intends to embark for Europe in a few days; and that he will not pay any demands which ſhall not be preſented to him prior to his departure.

WM. SMITH, of South-Carolina.

No. 104, Spruce-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, 11th July. t4

LAILSON'S CIRCUS.

On TUESDAY Evening, July 11th,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. JAYMOND,

Will be performed a variety of New Equeſtrian Exerciſes, by Meſſrs. Langley, Herman, Sully (the Clown) and Lailſon.

The ſurpriſing manœvres of the

HOULAN,

With the carabine and broad ſword; after which the ſcene of the DROCKWART, in the character of *MONT-AU-CIEL*, by Mr. LAILSON.

The PEDESTAL.

The evening's entertainment to conclude by a firſt repreſentation of a Heroic Pantomime in three acts, called

Dorothée;

OR,

The Strengh of Love and Maternal Tenderneſs.

Which will be preceded by

Les Preux Chevaliers.

NEW THEATRE.

Laſt Night but one!

Mrs FRANCIS's Night.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, July 12, Will be preſented (not acted theſe two years) a COMEDY, called

THE RIVALS.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce (never performed) called,

THF SAVOYARD;

Or, The Repentant Seducer.

On TUESDAY evening next, the 11th inst. will be sold by public auction, at the Merchants Coffeehouse for account of the concerned, being deposited as collateral security.

Sundry Promissory Notes,

Drawn by John Nicholson in favour of, and indorsed by David Allison. The said notes are all due and have been regularly protested for non-payment. They have been originally given for a full and valuable consideration—are clear of any dispute or defalcation and will be received equal to specie for shares in the Pennsylvania Land Company and will of course be a great object of speculation.

Approved endorsed notes at sixty days will be received in payment.

July 6, 1797. *d5t

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Nathaniel Lewis & Son,

Have for sale at their store, No. 70, adjoining George Latimer & Son, Pine-street Wharf,

A Quantity of
Madeira Wines

In pipes and half pipes
adeira Walnuts and Citron. lately imported in the schooner Sincerity, Capt. Copia

Also,

25 Puncheons, second and third proof, *West*-India Rum, and a few Pipes of Brandy

They have constantly on hand and for sale, French Burr and Country *Mill Stones* of various sizes, and a general assortment of *Boulting Cloths* of the best quality, both American and Foreign manufacture. The former having proved, from several years experience of a number of millers in different parts of the United States at least equal, and in many instances superior to the European Cloths, we hope the manufacturer, Robert Dawson, will meet with liberal encouragement in this important and useful undertaking. He has obtained a patent and exclusive right of making and vending *Boulting Cloths* on his improved plan for a number of years, and they are sold only by himself in Lancaster, state of Pennsylvania, and by the subscribers in Philadelphia.

June 14 d

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of first quality
200 half sacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

May 30 dtf

To be Sold,

A large and convenient
Three Story Brick House;

SITUATE at the north-east corner of Arch and Fourth-streets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every respect well finished. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,
No. 138, Chesnut-street.

May 31. §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.
MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §3ot

C. E. Whitlock,
DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he continues to perform all operations on the Teeth; supplies the deficiencies of nature with artificial or real teeth, in all the various modes of fixing—Cleans, files, regulates, extracts, and fills decayed teeth with gold or lead, &c. &c. He waits upon Ladies and Gentlemen at their houses, and will be happy to receive their commands by note, at Mrs. FINCH's, No. 68 north Eighth street or at his house, next to the Black Horse Tavern, on the Frankford road.

	Dollars.
Scaling and cleaning	5
Artificial teeth, with enamel, per tooth,	5
Do. in gold sockets or screws	7
Natural teeth with ligatures	7
Do. on gold or ivory sockets, or gold screws	10
Filing and cutting away decay—each decay	1
Filling with gold	2
Do. with lead	1
Extracting (to the families who employ him as dentist)	1
Do. where not employed	2
Tooth powder of his own preparing	1
Brushes, best London manufacture	25 cents.

Regulating, &c. according to the operation.

*** C. WHITLOCK will sell the time of a Negro Man;—he is honest and sober, and has about 5 years and a half to serve. Enquire as above.

June 15 §3tthtf

Ross & Simson,

Have for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF PRIME
St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and Coffee in Tierces

March 7. tf

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes
For Sale by
Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

Just Imported,

In the ship Rebecca, from St. Croix,
Prime Sugar and Rum
40,000 wt. of Windward Island Coffee
A quantity of choice Madeira Wine.

James Yard,
South side Walnut street Wharf.

June 27. d6t

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

FOR SALE,
The following Valuable Property.

A VACANT Lot, situated on the east side of Third-street, between Shippen and Plumb-streets, twenty one feet front by one hundred feet deep.

A frame Tenement fifteen feet by nineteen feet, on the north side of Shippen-street between Third and Fourth-streets; the lot is one hundred feet deep, it is paved before the door, and great improvements are making in the street—the above is clear of ground rent and every other incumbrance—the house lets for thirty seven pounds ten shillings per annum.

A frame Tenement eleven by sixteen feet, on the west side of Fifth-street, between Shippen and Plumb-streets; the lot is ninety six feet deep, clear of every incumbrance except a ground rent of one hundred and ten shillings per annum; the house lets for thirty pounds per annum.

ALSO,

A pair of dark brown Carriage Horses, one of which is an excellent Saddle Horse.

For further particulars inquire of

Samuel R. Franklin,
No. 100, Lombard-street, corner of Fourth st.

N. B. The above property will be sold for part cash and part dry goods.

June 30. 3aw4w

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

No. 27, Dock-street,

Have just received per Abigail, Babcock, from BELFAST,

IRISH Cambricks, in boxes of 40 pieces and 80 patches, each sorted up to 9*s* sterling per yard.

They have also received

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens well assorted
Dowlas and Sheetings,

which will be sold for ready money, or short credit, on moderate terms; together with a general assortment of Spring Goods as usual.—*Also,*

Hunter's Pipes in boxes
An assortment of Queens' Ware in crates
An assortment of Glass Ware in casks and crates
T. Crowley, Millington, Steel
Cargo & London particular Teneriffe Wines
Lisbon Wine of excellent quality
Superior Sherry Wines
Patent Sheathing paper.
A few small bales fine Cloths neatly assorted, and two bales assorted Flannels, to be sold per package.

June 9. 3taw 6w

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge-alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

COTTON.

A few bales just arrived, for sale by
JOHN CLARK,
No. 35 North Water Street.

June 10. 6otf.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No. 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONTAINING the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkins, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—3t

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

Jay's Instructions.

On MONDAY last, was published,
By SNOWDEN & M'CORKLE,
No. 47, North Fourth Street,
And to be had of the principal BOOKSELLERS,
No. V,
Of the History of the United States for 1796, &c.

This and the preceding number present the public with a copy of JAY'S INSTRUCTIONS, a performance anxiously concealed by the Executive from the House of Representatives, and the contents of which have excited the most ardent curiosity.

This number likewise contains some *singular* and *authentic* papers relative to Mr. Alexander Hamilton, late Secretary of the Treasury. No greater proof can be given of the value which he has attached to their *suppression*, than the following anecdote.

"During the late canvass for the election of a "President, Webster, in his Minerva, gave a hint, "that Mr. Hamilton would be an advisable can- "didate. A person in this city, who chanced to "see this newspaper, wrote immediately to a cor- "respondent in New-York. The letter desired him "to put himself in Mr. Hamilton's way, and in- "form him, that if Webster should, in future, print "a single paragraph on that head, the papers refer- "ed to were, instantly, to be laid before the world. "*The message was delivered to Mr. Hamilton, and the* "*Minerva became silent!*"

June 24 taw2w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.
H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,
No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Davis's Law Book Store,
No. 319, High-Street.
GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

This Day is Published,

And sold by H. & I. KAMMERER, jun. No. 24, North Third-street, also, by Mr. HENRY SWEITZER, No. 85, Race-street,
(Price half a Dollar neatly bound)
The Man of real Sensibility;
Or, *The* HISTORY OF SIR G. ELLISON.
Founded on Fact.

☞ The elegant Edition of the *Elements of Morality*, in two vols. illustrated with twenty copper-plates, may also be had as above, price, full bound and gilt, two dollars and fifty cents.

H&I. K juns. have on hand a quantity of No. 1 and 2 Writing Paper.

LANDING

From on board schooner Daphne, captain G. W. Morse, from Htspaniola,
61,000 wt. Sugar,
53,000 Coffee

FOR SALE BY
F. COPPINGER,
No. 221, South Front-street,
Who has also on hand,
Claret in hhds. and cases
Rice
A quantity of Bristol Bottles
A case of Cambrics
Cloths and Cassimeres.

July 5. d6t.

NOTICE.

ANY of the citizens who may be inclined to accommodate Members of Congress with board and lodging during the next session, will please to forward their address, as soon as possible, to the subscriber, at Congress Hall—Who also wishes to hear of some ready furnished lodgings, with the use of a kitchen. Likewise of a front drawing room, well furnished, and two good bed rooms, with board for a small family, in which there will be two servants. THOMAS CLAXTON.

July 3. 3t

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

William Blackburn,
LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

45,000 pieces of Nankeens

250 boxes brown Havannah Sugars
Imperial Hyson Teas
17 tubs Quick Silver
Sail Canvas, No. 1 à 8
A large assortment of Nails, sharp and flat points
Queens Ware, well assorted in crates and hhds.
London Particular and India Market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe Wine in hhds. and pipes
Bottled London Porter in tierces
Fine Yellow Paint, dry in casks
Writing Slates in boxes and bundles
A box of Ink Stands and Note Presses
Manchester Goods in chests
3 trunks black Sewing Silk
6 tons of Sheet Lead
Best Liverpool Coal, and
A quantity of Wine Bottles
For Sale by
Philip Nicklin, & Co.

June 24. 2tawtf

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,
In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by
WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores

May 23. taw

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscribers, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,
Best Red Clover Seed

Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

Received by the Indostan,
From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. sirie
Madrass Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw

Town Lots.

A TOWN named BEULA, one mile square, being laid out on the Blacklick Creek, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, Lots therein of 58 feet by 125 feet are now selling at TEN DOLLARS each; their situation in the town to be determined by ballot before the first of August, and deeds for the same will be delivered by the subscriber before the first of October next.

MORGAN J. RHEES.
No. 77, South Second-street, Philadelphia.

The purchasers of lots in BEULA have the following prospects of appreciating their property:

1. It is remote from any other town, and surrounded by great bodies of excellent land, capable of producing every kind of grain and vegetables, and is without doubt one of the best grazing countries in the United States.

2. In point of health the situation is not exceeded by any on the continent.

3. Besides numerous springs and runs, of the first quality, there is a creek for water works (on which mills are now building) running through the town,

4. The public road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh will go through it, which being more level and nearer than any other rout, must become universally travelled: aided by the navigation of Juniata and Conemaugh, goods may be conveyed at least 2 or 3 dollars per cwt. cheaper from the former to the latter place, than by the old road thro' Bedford.

5. Being in the centre of a flourishing settlement, and taking in the shortest portage between the eastern and western waters, it is likely to become a deposit for stores, a manufacturing town, and a seat of justice. Besides the old settlers, upwards of one hundred emigrants have settled in the vicinity of Beula, since last October, and many more have engaged to join them this summer.

6. A Land-Office for supplying actual settlers with farms to a considerable amount, and in various situations, will be immediately opened in the town. The proprietors of land in the circumjacent country are solicited to send their drafts and terms of sale, or leasing, to THOMAS JONES, Surveyor, in Beula, who will give security for any trust reposed in him: with such co-operating aid, the progress of the settlement will be the more rapidly advanced and extended to distant townships.

7. A public library for the benefit of the settlers, will be established in the town, towards laying the foundation of which, upwards of one thousand volumes are already purchased and principally sent forward.

8. Two hundred acres of land adjoining the town, besides lots and subscriptions, will be applied to support a minister and preceptor, capable of teaching the useful and liberal arts.

9. After defraying necessary expences, the money arising from the present sales will be laid out in public buildings—A place of worship, school house and library room, are the first objects.

10. Every professional man and mechanic, on condition of building a house with a stone or brick chimney, and residing in it, before the first of November next, will be entitled to four lots GRATIS, free forever from ground rent. Five and ten acre out lots may likewise be obtained on reasonable terms.

*** The two central streets in Beula are 100 feet wide, and the others 80 feet. Reserved squares and other accommodations must add to the health and beauty of the place.

July 6. 5t

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and state of Georgia, will be sold by public sale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-House in this city, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

1st. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Sattilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road passes through these lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 50,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are also intersected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally grated to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, surveyor, and from Major Hopkins now residing in Philadelphia, that the body of these lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large vessels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly first rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the state of Georgia, possessing the same advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers respecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the possession of the subscribers and may be seen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 41 Mulberry Street. The terms of payment will be one third cash, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and six months after the sale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaser on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes first due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 26. &2m.

FOR SALE,
By Simon Walker,

No. 122, SOUTH FOURTH-STREET,

GOLD and silver Watches
Shot, common and patent
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron
Bar and sheet Lead
Copper sheets and bottoms
Taunton Ale
Ravens Duck
Hats in cases
Wool Cards
Claret Wine and Porter Bottles in hampers.

July 1. co3w